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speak, inedited chapter in the history of art." How delightfully vague to term the *American Journal of Archæology* "a foreign review," and to refer to "some monographs," as if afraid to give his readers a clue: and then, the choice sarcasm, as he expresses the hope that his study will be taken "seriously." His idea of what is inedited seems to be extremely elastic. To describe in detail from personal inspection, to give measurements, to publish ground-plans, cross-sections, bays, details, photographic views of interior and exterior of these early Cistercian Gothic churches in Italy, does not appear, in the opinion of this M. Enlart, to take them out of the class of inedited monuments. I think, however, that it can hardly be denied that monuments thus published in the *American Journal of Archæology* and fully illustrated are not inedited.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

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## TWO EGYPTIAN MONUMENTS FROM THE SITE OF HERAKLEOPOLIS.

[PLATE XXVI.]

I.—The Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has lately received from the Egypt Exploration Fund a fine painted statue of Rameses the Great, of heroic size. The monarch is represented seated in the conventional attitude, and wearing on his head a black and yellow striped khaft, the colors of which are still plainly discernible. The monument is of siliceous-sandstone or quartzite; it is eight feet high, and is in three pieces, having been broken at the waist and neck. The fractures, however, are of such character as to be scarcely perceptible now that the fragments are adjusted. The lower piece alone, including the base and legs of the statue, weighs 6700 lbs. The nose is damaged, the beard is broken off, and the arms are mutilated; otherwise the figure is in a fairly good state of preservation, and retains its aspect of calm grandeur and dignity.

The hieroglyphs, carved on the sides and back of the throne and giving the names and titles of the Pharaoh, are large and beautifully cut (nearly half an inch deep) in the best style of the period. The titles are the usual ones. First comes the standard or Ka-name: "The crowned Horos," "the Mighty Bull, son of Ptah, or of Atum" or, according to variants on the different sides of the monument, beloved

of "Maat," of "Amon," of "Ra." Then come the king's other names and royal titles: "Son of Ra," "Lord of Diadems," "Ramessu-Miamon," "Userma Sotep or Ra," "Giving life like Ra"—and running along the base: "Lord of the two Lands," "Userma Sotep or Ra," "Son of Ra," "Lord of Diadems," "Ramessu-Miamon" beloved of Har-Shefi; the last being the ram-headed form of Horos or Osiris, to whom was dedicated the temple in which the statue was found. Above the back of the throne is the cartouche "Userma Sotep or Ra, Everlasting."

It may be interesting to note a peculiarity which was accidentally brought to light. The stone-cutter, who more than three millenniums ago carved the inscriptions, by mistake cut the hieroglyphs composing the group for "Son of Ra" (*i. e.*, the goose and sun-disk which surmount the royal cartouches on the left side of the throne) all facing one way instead of dividing them, as he had the cartouches and standards themselves, into two registers each facing the outer edge of the stone, and therefore reading one from right to left and the other from left to right. Perceiving his error, he filled up the faulty characters with mortar, and having thus made a new surface for himself he cut into it a new goose and disk which he afterward carefully painted over to match the color of the stone. In the course of its vicissitudes, the paint having become rubbed off the great monolith, the softer mortar was left exposed and the carving on it became defaced. After the statue had been unboxed in the Museum of the University, one of the employés, seeing a dirty-gray substance filling some hieroglyphs, and thinking that an accident had brought it there, spent much time and labor, in my absence, in picking it out, thus blunderingly exposing to light the former blunder of the ancient subject of Rameses. This is perhaps to be regretted, as the cartouche now appears surmounted by two disks instead of one, and by a nondescript creature composed of the elongated but headless body of a goose, provided with a tail at each end and with a superfluity of legs: two coming and two going.

II.—Another valuable addition to the University-collection of the Museum, also made through the Egypt Exploration Fund, is a fine column of syenite 14 ft. 8 ins. high and 2 ft. 3 ins. in diameter. It was originally capped by a palm-leaf capital that brought its total height to 17 ft., as is shown by a similar shaft which was recovered, complete and uninjured, from the same hall. The decoration is divided into three registers, and the palms of the missing capital begin to be

indicated at the top. Scenes of offerings made to the gods by Rameses II occupy the middle register. These figures, the tallest of which is 3 ft. 4 ins. high, are engraved in admirable style, and are wonderfully preserved. Above and below, the names and titles of the Pharaoh are given in fine deep-cut hieroglyphs. No sign of weathering is perceptible, and the syenite still retains its high polish, if not to the eye, at least to the touch.

A peculiarity of the decoration lies in the fact that the vertical lines of cartouches which adorn the lowest register of the shaft are alternately cut in deep bold intaglio, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, and in lines of similar but scarcely indicated hieroglyphs. Indeed, so faint are these as to have led me to suppose, before the column had been entirely unboxed and when only one side of its surface was displayed to view, that it had, at some time, been exposed to the sand-blast which had worn away the sculpture.<sup>1</sup> Upon close inspection, they turned out to contain the names of Meneptah Hotepima, Ba-n-Ra Meri-neteriu, the son and successor of Rameses II, who had caused his cartouches to be thus scratched upon the columns of the temple erected by his great father.

The shaft is broken into two pieces, but the break is so clean that, in this case as in that of the statue, it has been possible to reconstruct the monument by simply adjusting the upper part on to the lower and, without securing it in any way, it stands firmly held by its own weight.

Both monuments came from the Mound of Henassieh, which lies seventy-three miles south of Cairo, near the Bahr-Yussuf. It was explored during the winter of 1891 by Mr. Edouard Naville, under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Under this mound, at a depth of some 20 ft. below the surface, lay the ruins of the great temple of Har-Shefi, the ram-headed god of Ha-Khenensu, the Herakleopolis of the Greeks, and the seat of Egyptian Government under the ix and x dynasties of Manetho. These dynasties ruled over Egypt during so obscure a period of its history, and have left so few traces, that their independent existence had been doubted. The reality of their supremacy was however established some years ago through the admirable labors of Mr. F. L. Griffith<sup>2</sup> who, among the rock-cut hypo-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Howard H. Furness, however, suggested that this might be intentional—and his opinion was afterward proved to be correct, when, the column having been unpacked, the vertical rows of fine sculpture were found to alternate with the others.

<sup>2</sup> *Siût and Der Rifeh*; Trübner & Co., London, 1889.

geia of Siût, identified the tombs of some of their great vassals, and who published texts in which these kings of Herakleopolis were mentioned and in which even the name of one of them, *Merkara*, was given. These important inscriptions whilst furnishing an entirely new chapter of Egyptian history revealed a period of political development that serves as an introduction to the establishment of the first Theban Empire. The kings of Herakleopolis are here shown to have been engaged at this time in continual warfare with the great lords of the South whose encroachments were, even then, constantly threatening the supremacy of their house. And in this ever-renewed struggle, the lords of Siût played the part of loyal lieges and rendered the crown valuable services which won for them the consideration and gratitude of the sovereign. During intervals of peace, these great vassals devoted most of their attention to works of irrigation and of canalization which herald, as it were, the great public works of the XII dynasty.<sup>3</sup>

The recovery of the hitherto-missing traces of the kings of this period had raised the hope that the excavation of the mound in which the ruins of their ancient capital lay buried would yield important scientific material that must throw light upon the history of the Old Empire.<sup>4</sup> It was here (the texts tell us) that Khati II, who ruled over Siût under *Merkara*, was fêted with public rejoicings when, at the head of the victorious Nile-squadron, he landed on his return from a successful southern campaign. But, although the temple must have existed from remote antiquity, the oldest remains found among the ruins date from the reign of Rameses II, who rebuilt this important sanctuary. At least, the only remains found *in situ* by Mr. Naville were the ruins of the vestibule to a side entrance, in the construction of which some blocks of a former edifice of the reign of Usertesen II had been used. According to a communication made by Miss Edwards to the Egyptian Committee of the Department of Archæology of the University of Penna. in the summer of 1891, this hall was 95½ feet long, and on three sides of it was a basement of hard limestone inscribed with hieroglyphs. Here were recovered six columns of granite such as the one above-described, as well as the statue of Rameses II and a few other monuments. Beyond this side entrance, however, enough traces were found to warrant the conclusion arrived at by the explorers, that the

<sup>3</sup> MASPERO, *Revue critique d'Histoire et de Littérature*, Dec. 1, 1889.

<sup>4</sup> F. L. GRIFFITH, *Siût*, Tomb No. v; MASPERO, *loc. cit.*

sanctuary was one of considerable size. As already stated by Miss Edwards<sup>5</sup> some months ago, the site was quarried during millenniums, and the stones of the ancient structure, even when they had escaped being burnt up in the lime-kiln, had served as building-material for the erection of Roman temples and Coptic churches, the fine ruins of which were discovered over-laying the older shrine.

It is probable that the hardness of the material out of which our monuments are carved saved them from a similar fate. At my request, Dr. George A. Koenig<sup>6</sup> kindly consented to analyze the stone of the above-mentioned statue and the result is, I think, sufficiently interesting to be given here at length in his own words: "The statue of Rameses II, now in the Museum of the University, is carved in quartzite. The rock may otherwise be described as a siliceous sandstone. This means that the rolled and rounded fragments of rock-crystal or beach-sands have been cemented by their own substance, *i. e.*, dissolved silicon oxide. Grains of rosequartz and amethyst are observed among the colorless fragments; there are yellowish and brownish streaks and patches owing to infiltration of ferric hydrate. The interstices between the grains are only partly filled with the cement and thus the rock is filled with numerous cavities, easily seen by means of a pocket lens. The presence of these cavities, no doubt, much facilitated the impact of the chisel into this hardest of all rocks. Granite is slowly destroyed by air and water, but quartzite is indestructible except by frost, in Egypt unknown."

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*Museum of the University of Penna.*

<sup>5</sup> Letter published in *Biblia*, Dec. 1, 1891.

<sup>6</sup> Professor of Metallurgy, Mineralogy and Mining, University of Penna.



STATUE OF RAMESES THE GREAT FROM HERAKLEOPOLIS, IN THE MUSEUM  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.